

**Rural District Council of  
Cockermouth**



**ANNUAL REPORTS**

of the

**Medical Officer of Health**

and the

**Public Health Inspector**

for the year

**1970**



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**To the Chairman and Members of the  
Cockermouth Rural District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to give my fifth annual report to the Cockermouth Rural District Council.

My appointment is a combined one, held also with the Cockermouth, Keswick and Maryport Urban Districts, and Workington Borough — thus covering the whole central and western part of the county, for whose Council I act also as the Western Area Medical Officer.

This report is prepared on the lines indicated in the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/70. The vital statistics are presented in detail in the report — they speak for themselves, requiring no further comment here apart from mentioning that the birth rate and the actual number of births has been gradually declining over the past ten years — reflecting what I have no doubt is a nation-wide drift of the younger age groups away from rural areas to the urban centres where the employment prospects are often better.

Yet one more holiday season has passed; the valley of Borrowdale has once again been jam-packed with holiday makers — grown greatly in numbers thanks to the extension of the M6 motorway and the ever-increasing popularity of the lakes (I note that more and more people are moving through the traditional holiday areas in the south of the lakeland area and are coming up to the north and western areas); and still Quayfoot Public Convenience is not built.

I am delighted that we have at last ceased to burn industrial and other waste on our council-owned refuse disposal site. May I again, however, plead for a purpose built

refuse disposal plant for the entire western and southern areas of the county — now is the time to plan and to build—the longer we all leave it the more expensive it will get, and there is no doubt we will have to build one eventually.

One of the factors that should always be watched very carefully in a geographically large rural community consisting of many small scattered villages each with their own small sewage treatment plants is the correlation of small-scale piecemeal building with the load capacity of the plants. Elsewhere there has only too frequently been a tendency for the building to grow quite unobtrusively over the years, and suddenly everyone wakes up to realise that the sewage treatment plant is grossly overloaded because the population has increased beyond the number for which the works were originally designed. There is therefore a real need for constant monitoring and continuous consultation between the planning authority and the local authority.

I would like to express my thanks to the Members of the Council and to the Council staff, especially members of the Health Department, for their help and encouragement during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ANTONY HARGREAVES.

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

---

### Medical Officer of Health:

A. HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Senior Public Health Inspector:

R. E. DUNN, C.R.S.I.

Certificates held:

Royal Sanitary Institute as

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meats and other Foods.

### Additional Public Health Inspector:

W. P. WALTON, C.R.S.A.S.

Certificates held:

Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland as

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meats and other Foods.

### Clerk and Assistant:

J. D. HINDE.



## DESCRIPTION OF AREA

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid-1970) .....	21,000
Number of inhabited houses according to rate book ...	7,286
Rateable value at 31st December, 1970 .....	£679,735
Estimated product of a Penny Rate (1-4-70—31-3-71) ...	£2,550

The Cockermouth Rural District covers an area of 161,312 acres or approximately 250 square miles. 4,700 acres of the district are covered by inland water.

The rural area covers the north west portion of the Lake District of Cumberland and is bounded on the north by Wigton Rural District, on the east by Penrith Rural District, on the south-west by Ennerdale Rural District and touches the County boundary at Dunmail Raise to the south.

The Borough of Workington adjoins the west and the Urban Districts at Maryport, Cockermouth and Keswick are surrounded by the Rural Area.

There are 32 parishes.

Generally speaking the eastern part of the district is mountainous and forms part of the Lake District National Park. Sheep farming is predominant and catering for holidaymakers forms a large local industry.

In the west of the district lies what was a coal mining area, and the villages there are more industrial in character. Various industries near the coast give employment to people in these villages. There is also a considerable amount of dairy farming and much good arable land forms the edge of the Solway Plain in the Crosby and Oughterside areas.

There are two short lengths of coastline between Workington and Maryport and between Maryport and the boundary of Wigton Rural District, the latter stretch being much used in summer by holidaymakers.

# SECTION A

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area of Rural District .....	252.05 square miles
Population (R.G's. estimate — mid 1970) .....	21,000
Density of population per square mile .....	83
Area Comparability Factors .....	Births 1.02, Deaths 1.09

### BIRTHS:

#### Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	140	121	261
Illegitimate .....	10	10	20
Total .....	150	131	281
Rate per 1,000 population .....			13.4
Corrected rate .....			13.7
Illegitimate live births as % of total live births .....			7.1

#### Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	3	—	3
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—
Total .....	3	—	3
Rate per 1,000 live and still births .....			14.0

### DEATHS:

#### Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	3	1	4
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—
Total .....	3	1	4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....			14.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .....			15.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....			—
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births) .....			10.7
Early Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) .....			10.7
Peri-natal mortality rate (stillbirths plus deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and stillbirths) .....			24.6

Maternal Mortality (including abortion) .....	Nil		
	Males	Females	Total
Deaths at all ages ...	119	124	243
Death rate per 1,000 population .....	11.6		
Death rate per 1,000 population (corrected) .....	12.6		
Deaths from certain causes:			
	Males	Females	Total
Notifiable diseases ...	—	—	—
Cancer of the lung ...	8	1	9
Cancer of the uterus		—	—
Leukaemia .....	—	2	2
Motor vehic. accidents	2	3	5
Accidents in the home	3	2	5

Comparison of death rates with previous years:

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1,000 population uncorrected	Rate per 1,000 population corrected
1966	136	108	244	11.5	12.6
1967	117	97	214	10.1	11.0
1968	130	118	248	11.7	12.8
1969	115	123	238	11.2	12.3
1970	119	124	243	11.6	12.6

## TABLE OF COMPARATIVE RATES (uncorrected)

### BIRTH RATE:

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
England and Wales .....	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.2	16.0
County of Cumberland ...	16.3	16.0	15.1	15.2	14.6
Rural Dists. of Cumb. ....	16.0	15.3	14.6	15.1	14.1
Cockermouth Rural .....	15.2	14.9	13.8	14.2	13.4

### DEATH RATE:

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
England and Wales .....	11.7	11.2	11.9	11.9	11.7
County of Cumberland ...	12.3	11.3	12.4	12.2	12.2
Rural Dists. of Cumb. ...	12.3	11.3	12.1	12.0	12.1
Cockermouth Rural .....	11.5	10.1	11.7	11.2	11.6

### INFANTILE MORTALITY:

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
England and Wales .....	19.0	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0
County of Cumberland ...	21.0	16.9	19.4	18.8	18.2
Rural Dists. of Cumb. ....	20.5	17.4	21.4	21.7	20.8
Cockermouth Rural .....	12.4	12.7	24.0	20.0	14.2

The full tables of vital statistics are set out on the pages following.

LIVE BIRTHS

Year	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Grand Total	Rate per	Rate per
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		1,000 p'lacion unc'ted	1,000 p'lacion corrected
1966	145	162	307	9	7	16	323	15.2	15.5
1967	150	152	302	8	6	14	316	14.9	15.2
1968	142	129	271	8	13	21	292	13.8	14.1
1969	140	140	280	12	8	20	300	14.2	14.5
1970	140	121	261	10	10	20	281	13.4	13.7

INFANT

Year	Infant Deaths (under 1 year)						Infantile Mortality Rate		Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 legit. births	per 1,000 Illegit. births	Deaths-0-4 weeks per 1,000 live births
1966	3	1	4	—	—	—	12.4	13.0	—	9.3
1967	—	3	3	1	—	1	12.7	9.9	71.4	3.5
1968	3	3	6	1	—	1	24.0	25.8	47.6	20.5
1969	2	3	5	1	—	1	20.0	17.9	50.0	13.3
1970	3	1	4	—	—	—	14.2	15.3	—	10.7

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate			Illegitimate			Grand Total	Rate per 1,000 of population	Rate per 1,000 live and still births	Total Births
M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
2	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.09	6	325
5	3	8	—	—	—	8	0.38	25	324
2	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.09	7	299
3	2	5	—	—	—	5	0.24	16.4	305
3	—	3	—	1	1	4	0.19	14.0	285

DEATHS

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Deaths 0-1 wk per 1,000 live births	Peri-Natal Mortality Rate Stillbirths plus dcaths 0-1 wk. per 1,000 live and stillbirths	Illegitimate births as a percentage of all live births	MATERNAL DEATHS		
			Excluding Abortion Deaths	Including Abortion Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total births
6.2	12.3	4.9	—	—	—
3.5	27.8	4.4	—	—	—
20.5	27.0	7.2	—	—	—
6.7	23.0	6.7	—	—	—
10.7	24.6	7.1	—	—	—

## CAUSES OF DEATH

					Total	
					all ages	
					m	f
B19(2)	Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	...	...	...	1	1
B19(3)	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	5	4
B19(4)	Malignant neoplasm, intestine	...	...	...	2	5
B19(5)	Malignant neoplasm, larynx	...	...	...	1	—
B19(6)	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	8	1
B19(7)	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...		3
B19(9)	Malignant neoplasm, prostate	...	...	...	1	
B19(10)	Leukaemia	...	...	...	—	2
B19(11)	Other malignant neoplasms	...	...	...	8	5
B21	Diabetes mellitus	...	...	...	—	2
B46(5)	Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	...	...	...	1	—
B26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	...	...	...	—	3
B27	Hypertensive disease	...	...	...	1	4
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	...	...	...	34	29
B29	Other forms of heart disease	...	...	...	3	11
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	...	...	...	21	25
B46(6)	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	7	5
B31	Influenza	...	...	...	1	1
B32	Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	8
B33(1)	Bronchitis and emphysema	...	...	...	7	—
B46(7)	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	—	2
B34	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	1	—
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	...	...	...	—	2
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	1	—
B46(8)	Other diseases of digestive system	...	...	...	2	—
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	1	—
B39	Hyperplexia of prostate	...	...	...	1	
B46(9)	Other diseases, genito-urinary system	...	...	...	1	1
B46(11)	Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	...	...	...	—	1
B42	Congenital anomalies	...	...	...	—	1
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	...	...	...	1	—
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	...	...	...	2	—
B45	Symptoms and ill defined conditions	...	...	...	—	3
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	2	3
BE48	All other accidents	...	...	...	3	2
B50	All other external causes	...	...	...	1	—

Total all causes ... 119 124

# INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year of age showing causes

Cause of Death	under 1 week	1—2 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1— 3 months	3— 6 months	6— 9 months	9—12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital anomalies .....	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3
Totals .....	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	4

# SENILE DEATH RATE

Age at death	Males	Females	Total
65— 70	13	14	27
70— 75	18	24	42
75— 80	22	17	39
80— 85	13	19	32
85— 90	6	10	16
90— 95	4	7	11
Totals ....	76	91	167

The Senile Death Rate is 69% of total deaths.  
(1969—71.5%).



# TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

	Pulmonary T.B. deaths	Other T.B. deaths	Total T.B. deaths	Total T.B. death rate per 1,000 population	Pulmonary T.B. death rate per 1,000 pop.
1966	—	—	—	—	—
1967	—	—	—	—	—
1968	—	—	—	—	—
1969	1	—	1	.05	.05
1970	—	—	—	—	—

# DEATHS FROM CANCER

CANCER DEATH RATE: 2.2 per 1,000 population  
(1969: 1.6 per 1,000 population)  
Approximately 1 death in 5 was due to cancer.

# DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE

Causes	No. of deaths	% of all causes	Rate per 1,000 population
Motor Vehicle Accidents:			
Fall from lorry .....	1	} 2.1 }	.05
Passengers in motor cars ....	3		.14
Struck by car .....	1		.05
Accidents at work:			
Mine .....	1	} 0.8 }	.05
Steel works .....	1		.05
Drowning:			
Lake .....	1	} 1.2 }	.05
River .....	1		.05
Beck .....	1		.05



## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

(a) **Staff**

The appointment of Dr. A. Hargreaves as Medical Officer of Health for the area commenced on the 1st September, 1966.

(b) **Laboratory Services**

All microbiological work is carried out in the Carlisle Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service. I am most grateful to Dr. D. G. Davies, the Director of the Laboratory, for his help during the year.

(c) **Local Health Authority Services**

Medical services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act are the responsibility of the Cumberland County Council. Information about these services, including the provision of Health Visiting, Home Nursing and Maternity Services (now completely attached to family doctor practices), Immunisation Services, assistance and advice in connection with Family Planning, may be obtained from the Area Health Office, Fieldside, Elizabeth Street, Workington.

The local clinics are at Harford House, Cockermouth, and at Bank Street, Keswick. The times, places and services are as follows:—

	Cockermouth	Keswick
D'pment Clinic	Mondays 2 p.m.	Thursdays 2 p.m.
School Clinic	By appointment	By appointment
Dental Clinic	By appointment	By appointment
Speech Therapy	By appointment	By appointment

The services include specialist advice on the assessment and correction of vision and hearing defects.

A scheme for the screening of women for the prevention of cancer of the neck of the womb is in operation — one session each week at Cockermouth on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. by appointment.

Immunisation procedures are carried out at the surgeries of the family doctors by appointment, all births in the county now being stored in the memory banks of a computer, the appointment being automatically sent out at the appropriate time; and also at schools by arrangement, including B.C.G. vaccination.

(d) **National Assistance Acts**

No enforcement action was taken during the year to secure proper care and attention for the elderly and chronic sick.

## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

A report by the Chief Public Health Inspector on the work of the year will be found immediately following this report.

## SECTION D

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER COMMUNICABLE AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The total number of communicable diseases notified in 1970 was 136 (35 in 1969). Of these 117 were measles and 10 were scarlet fever.

Full details are given on the next two pages.

### CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER:

	Males	Females	Total
Pumonary .....	51	42	93
Non-pulmonary ....	9	13	22
Total .....	60	55	115

# INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS— AGE AND SEX

	Age Distribution												
	Total Cases	M	F	Rate per 1,000 pop.	under 1	1— 2 yrs.	3— 4 yrs.	5— 9 yrs.	10—14 yrs.	15—24 yrs.	25—44 yrs.	45—64 yrs.	over 65
Scarlet Fever	10	5	5	.48	—	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—												
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—												
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	—												
Measles	117	55	62	5.6	1	37	30	48	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	—												
Acute Pneumonia	—												
Dysentery	—												
Smallpox	—												
Infective Encephalitis	—												
Post-infectious Encephalitis	—												
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—												
Paratyphoid Fever	—												
Erysipelas	—												
Meningococcal infection	—												
Puerperal Pyrexia	—												
Food Poisoning	—												
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—												
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	1	1	.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Tuberculosis of C.N.S.	—												
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	1	.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Infective Jaundice	5	1	4	.24	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—
TOTALS	136	63	73	6.5	1	39	32	54	2	1	4	3	—

# INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS—

## MONTHLY INCIDENCE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	—
Whooping Cough	—											
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—											
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	—											
Measles	15	29	3	—	—	16	26	10	2	—	1	15
Diphtheria	—											
Acute Pneumonia	—											
Dysentery	—											
Smallpox	—											
Infective Encephalitis	—											
Post-infectious Encephalitis	—											
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—											
Paratyphoid Fever	—											
Erysipelas	—											
Meningococcal infection	—											
Puerperal Pyrexia	—											
Food Poisoning	—											
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—											
Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of C.N.S.	—											
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	16	29	5	—	—	18	29	11	2	3	6	17

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The major development in the field of vaccination and immunisation during the year was the completion for the whole of the county of the administration connected with the automatic call up for this purpose of all children born on or after 1st January, 1969.

This is now done by a computer programmed to make appointments in accordance with the following schedule as recommended by the standing medical advisory committee of the Central Health Services and the Joint Advisory Committee on vaccination and immunisation:

6 months	diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis & poliomyelitis
8 months	diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis & poliomyelitis
14 months	diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis & poliomyelitis
15 months	measles
4 years 6 months	diphtheria/tetanus & poliomyelitis

Using the birth register as its basic information the computer produces appointment cards for all children due for vaccination and immunisation for whom parental consent has been obtained. These cards are then posted on each occasion to the parents inviting them to take their child on a specific day and at a specific time to their own family doctor's surgery. Parallel to this, lists of those given appointments are sent to the practice concerned. Provision is made in the programming for failure to keep appointments, for whatever reason.

For some time to come vaccination and immunisation sessions for diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis will continue to be carried out during the school life of many children; together with routine anti-tuberculosis (B.C.G.) vaccination of those entering secondary school (or shortly thereafter) and german measles (rubella) vaccination of adolescent girls.



As a result of the computer programming of vaccination and immunisation it is now no longer possible to give you a statistical breakdown for the district area (family doctor's practices are not so arranged). However, in Cumberland as a whole approximately 80% of children are eventually protected (67% in the first 18 months of life) with respect to diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough (pertussis); 85% of children born in 1969 are protected against measles, together with a high percentage of older children; 85% of children are protected with respect to poliomyelitis; 85% of schoolchildren receive B.C.G. vaccination to protect them against tuberculosis; and a much smaller number of infants are still receiving smallpox vaccination.

These figures should not give rise to any complacency—it takes a great deal of effort, particularly on the part of our health visitors and nurses, to keep them as high as this — and even so they are at the critical level when it comes to keeping these diseases at bay in the general community. We have found that great vigilance and continuing effort is required especially with regard to measles vaccination, and I cannot overemphasize the importance of B.C.G. vaccination of adolescent children — despite the occasional sore arm — as we still get cases of pulmonary tuberculosis cropping up in young unvaccinated adults (especially young women).

During the latter part of 1970 a recommended vaccine against rubella (german measles) began to become available, but a routine vaccination scheme — limited to girls only, as they are the mothers of the future and it is the unborn child who is actually at risk from infection by this virus — will not commence until early 1971 and will initially be restricted to girls in their thirteenth year.

## RAINFALL, IN INCHES, IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE DISTRICT DURING 1970

Observation Station:	Dale Head Hall, Thirlmere	Stainburn	Holmewood, Cockermouth
Observer:	R. L. Harrison, Esq., Eng. to Manchester Corporation Waterworks	West Cumb. Water Board	Public Health Department C.R.D.C.
Height of gauge above sea-level:	620'	300'	300'
January	10.6	3.63	2.34
February	7.0	2.81	2.75
March	4.1	2.12	2.02
April	10.4	3.26	3.03
May	1.2	2.80	1.26
June	5.6	2.73	2.32
July	7.0	3.54	3.76
August	5.5	2.39	2.99
September	9.6	4.97	4.95
October	11.5	4.50	5.24
November	13.8	4.19	4.35
December	5.0	1.47	1.54
Totals	91.3	38.41	36.55

## AIR POLLUTION TESTING

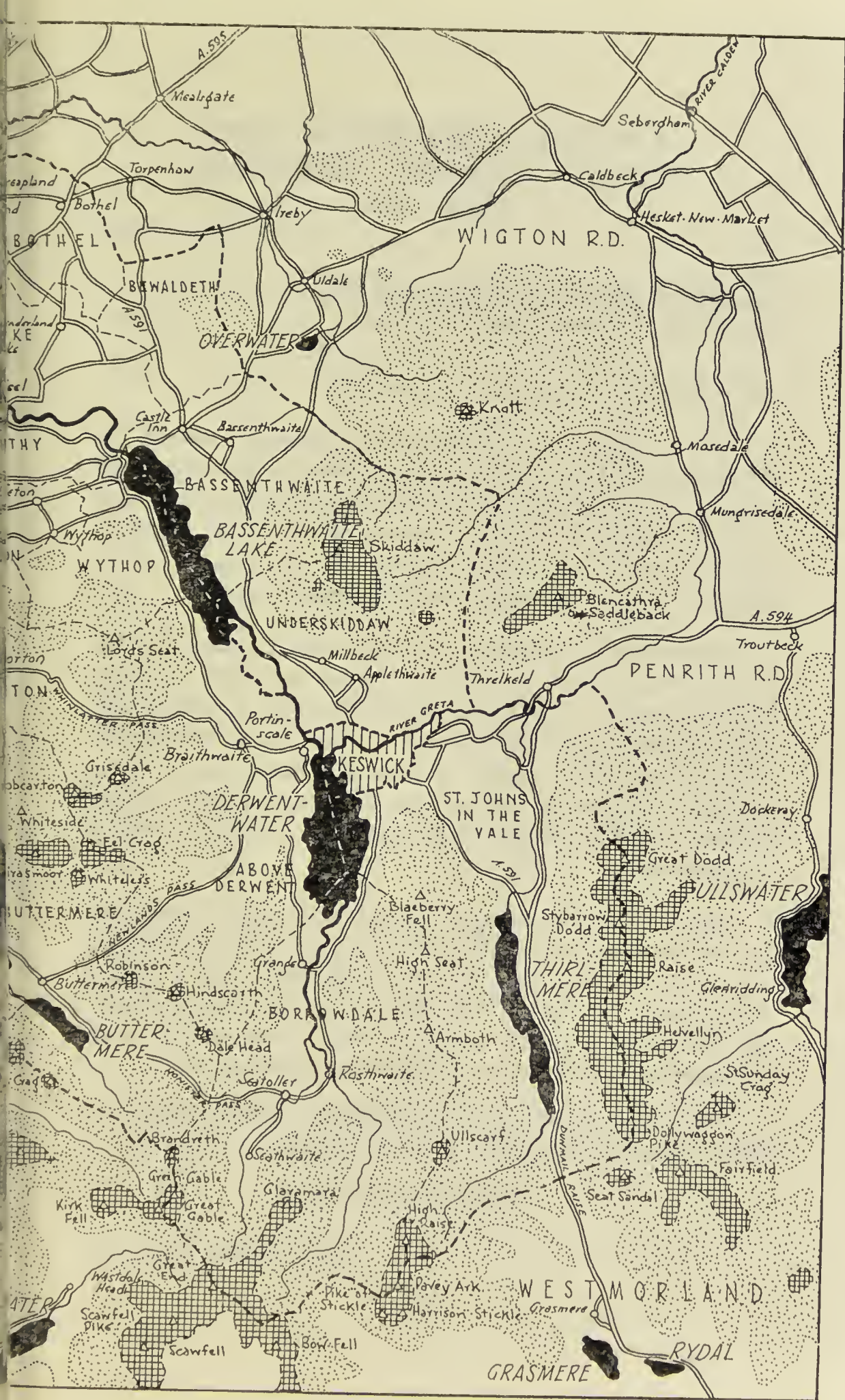
The "control" air pollution testing station at Dean Moor continues to be operated by this department on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry (ex-Ministry of Technology).

In connection with this testing a weather recording station is operated at Holmewood, Cockermouth, and in this connection I should like to thank Mr. G. Bell, the office caretaker, who has volunteered to take the necessary readings at weekends and holidays.

# COCKERMOUTH RURAL DISTRICT







# **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1970**

**To the Chairman and Members of the  
Cockermouth Rural District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting my seventeenth Annual Report on environmental health in the Rural District I am mindful of the current proposals for local government reorganisation, and am reminded of the "empire building" which has commonly followed changes purported to increase efficiency, effect economies or achieve other desirable results.

A certain satisfaction is derived from the fact that the Health Department staffing has remained static for more than 18 years. This has been achieved by a *modus operandi* which deals with routine matters as a continuous process, but treats special matters in periodic bursts. One of the "periodic bursts" promised in last year's Annual Report was in connection with caravans, and this is in fact in progress.

One of the interesting, though disturbing indications in the reorganisation proposals is the possible withdrawal of functions from local health departments. This would, indeed, be a reversal of the time-honoured tradition whereby health departments generally were recipients of those functions which no other department wanted!

My thanks, as always, to colleagues and Councillors for help, courtesy and a great deal of patience.

ROWLAND E. DUNN,

Public Health Inspector.

# HOUSING

## NEW BUILDING

The following table shows the houses built in each post-war year:—

Year	Privately	Council	Year	Privately	Council
1946	17	30	1959	79	43
1947	24	108	1960	102	21
1948	16	154	1961	113	68
1949	11	88	1962	86	11
1950	5	110	1963	83	97
1951	20	54	1964	63	27
1952	20	64	1965	42	9
1953	19	70	1966	43	20
1954	35	82	1967	47	10
1955	26	74	1968	49	—
1956	20	18	1969	35	28
1957	30	30	1970	44	42
1958	26	56			

It will be noted from the above table that the number of Council houses completed was the greatest for 7 years. In addition to the new lettings, 43 casual vacancies were filled, and 11 exchanges were approved.



The following is a summary of the building schemes in hand:—

### **GREAT CLIFTON**

35 houses were completed on the Riverside estate. With the 4 completed at the end of 1969 this completes the estate.

### **CHAPEL BROW**

The first 6 houses and 3 bungalows were completed and occupied, which will enable 10 old houses to be pulled down and 4 houses built in their place.

### **SEATON**

Plans for the extension of the Peatfield Road area are still moving slowly. At present the Council is concerned over the proposal to delete rear-access footpaths, and further delay will no doubt occur while the Council's wishes are considered.

### **DEARHAM**

Draft layout plans for the land adjoining Browside Road have been seen, and the Council's wishes regarding the provision of fences to the gardens made known to the Architects.

The contract for sewerage this area (which difficulty has been a cause of hold-up) has now been let and work should start soon.

### **BROUGHTON**

The District Valuer has been asked to conduct negotiations for the purchase of land at Broughton for the erection of houses, but agreement has not yet been reached.

### **CAMERTON**

Three possible sites have been examined as building land for bungalows — all of which proved impossible. At the moment negotiations for a fourth site is in the hands of the District Valuer. There are, however, planning difficulties in the way of this site too.

### **BORROWDALE**

Negotiations are in progress with the Lake District Planning Board over the re-development of the site of the old school and playground for perhaps 5 dwellings.

### **LITTLE CLIFTON**

An area of land between Little Clifton and Bridgefoot is being bought from the County Council as a housing site, and plans for its development are in hand.

COMPLETIONS DURING 1970

The following table shows the number of houses completed in the various months of the year:—

Village	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Privately	15	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	10	—	12	42
Council	—	3	9	5	6	7	5	—	3	4	2	—	44

Villages where houses were built during the year:

Villages where house building is in progress at the end of the year:

N.E.H.A.:	Chapel Brow	9	Privately:	Allerby	1
	Great Clifton	35		Applethwaite	1
Privately:	Applethwaite	1		Bothel	1
	Birkby	1		Braithwaite	2
	Braithwaite	3		Branthwaite	1
	Branthwaite	1		Broughton	9
	Bridekirk	1		Broughton Cross	1
	Brigham	3		Broughton Moor	2
	Broughton	6		Camerton	1
	Broughton Moor	1		Dean	1
	Camerton	1		Deanscales	1
	Dean	3		Embleton	2
	Dearham	2		Greysouthen	1
	Eaglesfield	1		Harker Marsh	2
	Grange	1		Little Clifton	1
	Harker Marsh	1		Lorton	1
	Little Clifton	2		Mockerkin	1
	Papcastle	2		Newlands	1
	Portinscale	1		Oughterside	1
	Redmain	1		Papcastle	20
	Seaton	5		Pardshaw	1
	Setmurthy	1		Portinscale	5
	Thornthwaite	1		Redmain	1
	Thrushwood	1		Seaton	12
	Winscales	1		Tallantire	1
	Wythop	1		Winscales	1
				Wythop	4

## HOUSES OWNED BY THE COUNCIL

Pre-war	1921	Belle Vue	8	
	1937	Braithwaite (Croft Terrace)	4	
	1926	Broughton (Coldghyll Avenue)	12	
	1927	Great Clifton (Gatehead)	36	
	1936	Great Clifton (The Gavels)	12	
	1925	Prospect (Sea View)	12	
	1922	Seaton (Derwent Avenue)	28	
	1922	Seaton (Lowca Lane)	12	
		Total	124	
			—	124
Post-war	1957-8	Broughton Moor (Heatherfields)	66	
	1963	Papcastle (Castle Gardens)	16	
	1948	Seaton (Princess Ave. and Kings Ave.)	34	
		Total	116	
			—	116
Old houses bought and improved	1951	Furnace Row, Winscales	11	
	1956	Solway Mount, Crosby	2	
		Total	13	
			—	13
Total houses owned by the Council			253	
			—	253

## HOUSES OWNED BY THE N.E.H.A.

Pre-war	1938	Braithwaite (Croft Terrace)	6	
	1939	Broughton (Grange Avenue)	20	
	1938	Great Clifton (The Gavels)	28	
	1940	Seaton (Barncroft Avenue)	24	
War-time (flat roof)	1943	Broughton Moor (The Avenue)	32	
	1943	Dearham (Croft Crescent)	40	
	1944	Great Clifton (Bowflatts)	70	
	1942	Seaton (Barncroft Ave. and Kennedy Road)	50	
War-time (agricul- tural)	1944	Crosby (East End)	2	
	1944	Pardshaw (The Lea)	2	
	1944	Plumbland (Morningside)	2	
		Total	276	
			—	276
Post-war	1950	Allerby (Green End)	2	
	1950	Applethwaite (Raven Lane)	4	
	1948	Bassenthwaite (The Avenue)	6	
	1961	Bassenthwaite (The Green)	5	
	1949	Bassenthwaite (Lilac Cottages)	2	
	1948	Bassenthwaite (The Orchard)	6	
	1949	Blindcrake (The Oaks)	4	

Post-war	1948	Bothel (The Croft)	12
	1969	Braithwaite (Beechcroft)	10
	1954	Braithwaite (Longcroft)	13
	1952	Bridekirk (Springwell)	2
	1950-53	Brigham (The Hill)	32
	1948-53	Brigham (Hill Crescent)	20
	1949-53	Broughton (Ghyllbank)	96
	1963-67	Broughton (Kirklea)	77
	1947	Broughton Moor (Moorfields)	32
	1969	Broughton Moor (School Close)	14
	1948	Camerton (Greenend)	2
	1955	Camerton (Kirkland)	6
	1948	Camerton (Meadow Croft)	4
	1970	Chapel Brow	9
	1959-61	Crosby (Parkside)	30
	1946	Crosby (Suncroft)	30
	1950	Crosscanonby (The Garth)	2
	1948	Deanscales (The Hill)	6
	1961-62	Dearham (Browside and Greenlands Roads)	24
	1965	Dearham (Chapel Fold 2-18 Main Street)	9
	1964-67	Dearham (69-91 Main Street)	12
	1953	Dearham (Row Brow)	6
	1947-49	Dearham (Towncroft)	78
	1963	Gilcrux (The Forelands)	8
	1950	Gilcrux (The Garth)	2
	1954	Great Clifton (Clifton Lodge)	45
	1955	Great Clifton (Greengarth)	68
	1960	Great Clifton (Lowther Street)	4
	1964-70	Great Clifton (Riverside)	69
	1950	Great Clifton (Stoneycroft)	44
	1951-58	Greysouthen (Went Meadows)	20
	1954	Little Clifton (The Garth)	2
	1947	Little Clifton (Valley View)	32
	1953	Lorton (Broomcroft)	3
	1956	Oughterside (Meadow Bank)	18
	1949	Oughterside (School Terrace)	4
	1949	Plumbland (The Muslins)	20
	1952	Rosthwaite (Middlehow)	12
	1958	Seaton (Brookside)	12
	1947-66	Seaton (Hunters Drive area)	274
	1952	Winscales (Meadowvale)	2
Total			1194
			— 1194
Total houses built and owned by the N.E.H.A.			1470
			— 1470
TOTAL HOUSES BELONGING TO THE N.E.H.A. AND THE R.D. COUNCIL			1723

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

122 Discretionary Grants were approved in 1970, 34 of them representing the first stage of the improvement scheme being carried out by the North Eastern Housing Association at Bowflatts, Great Clifton.

The balance of 88 private schemes approved still constitutes a record, though by no means the avalanche of applications envisaged by some when the 1969 Act first came into operation.

A small trickle of Standard Grants continues mainly in cases where the owner is unable or unwilling to carry out a complete renovation scheme, and so qualify for a Discretionary Grant.

Despite wide publicity and the fact that over a thousand grant applications have been approved in this district since 1950 (or 1 in every 5 pre-war houses) we are still coming across owners of property who are quite ignorant of grants or who have such peculiar ideas about them as to be worse than no knowledge at all.

Year	DISCRETIONARY GRANTS		STANDARD GRANTS	
	Approved	Completed	Approved	Completed
1950	2	—		
1951	5	2		
1952	11	8		
1953	8	5		
1954	20	14		
1955	33	23		
1956	32	38		
1957	32	20		
1958	42	45		
1959	54	42	9	—
1960	44	42	18	14
1961	62	51	12	14
1962	36	45	4	10
1963	50	44	12	5
1964	65	57	18	16
1965	54	49	9	15
1966	78	60	5	6
1967	45	68	5	3
1968	78	55	9	5
1969	67	64	3	2
1970	122	55	9	6
Totals	940	787	113	96



## SLUM CLEARANCE

Although 4 of the 39 houses built at Riverside, Great Clifton, mainly for slum clearance purposes were let in 1969 it got to June, 1970, before the remaining 35 houses and bungalows were let, and William Street and Concrete Terrace were finally evacuated.

The ground previously occupied by these 70 houses (which had been bought by this Council) is now cleared except for a relatively small mound of rubble at the east end.

While no demolitions have as yet taken place at nearby Chapel Brow, Bridgefoot, six new houses and 3 bungalows were erected on the garden ground of this site and tenants from houses next to be demolished were selected in September. This will enable 10 houses to be demolished and four new houses built on the site.

As a result of action taken during the year or from action delayed from previous years, 7 houses have been demolished, 2 converted to agricultural buildings and 3 simply closed. Excluding families involved in the operations at Great Clifton and Chapel Brow, 8 families have been rehoused this year from properties subject to action under the Housing Acts.

# **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES**

## **WATER SUPPLY**

I am indebted to the Engineer of the West Cumberland Water Board for the facts and figures which relate only to this district as distinct from the Board's area as a whole.

A drip feed chlorinator on the Embleton supply has been replaced by a gas injection chlorinator.

Extensive main laying has taken place including 8,600 yards of 18" diameter main between Crosby and Aspatria and a 6" main laid between Allerby and Allonby.

At Applethwaite an old corroded 2" main was scraped, after which a 1" diameter polythene pipe was threaded through it.

Ancillary work, preparatory to scraping and lining of the 21" second Crummock main had been completed at the end of the year. More than 10 miles of 21" pipe and 270 yards of 14" pipe will be involved in scraping and lining and a further 850 yards of 13" pipe is to be scraped only.

A drought which commenced after heavy rainfall on the 22nd April eventually lasted for two months, without producing any serious shortages in the district.

The Water Board take regular samples of all public supplies, with satisfactory results.

## **REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL**

Collection of household refuse (conducted by the Council's Engineering Department) has proceeded largely as normally with the use of four vehicles, three of them being S. & D. purpose built, but all being equipped with rams to compress the refuse.

Withdrawal of labour for the whole of December by refuse collection crews caused a deal of inconvenience to ratepayers, but the effect of the strike was multiplied by some of those same ratepayers who, for motives best known to themselves, despoiled the countryside by tipping refuse on grass verges, in field gateways and watercourses.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

One additional public convenience was brought into use during the year — on the coast near Crosscanonby Road-ends, bringing the total of operational conveniences in the district to five. A sixth, at Buttermere was, at the end of 1970, in an advanced stage of construction, but at Quayfoot, Borrowdale, where a convenience was first mooted in 1961, the proposals have again ground to a halt. While it has been easy, at every stage, to apportion blame for the repeated delays, it has finally been resolved into what might be termed a situation of impecunity — it can be built, when it can be given priority, when the money is available.

## SEWERAGE

I am indebted to the Council's Engineer & Surveyor for the following summary of the Council's activities in this field:—

“The Lillyhall main sewerage scheme was extended for the Leyland Factory complete with pumping station for factory connections on the Joseph Noble Road, and disintegrator station at the outfall.

The English Calico factory was connected to the Seaton sea outfall by 1,210 yards of 18” pipe.

During the year the Seatoller Sewerage Scheme was completed, including the treatment works.

A survey of farms connected to the public sewer was carried out”.

# SUMMARY OF SANITARY

PARISH	Area in acres	Total houses	Estimate of population	Houses served by refuse collection	Houses with baths
Above Derwent	14756	512	1403	512	
Allerby, etc.	2382	191	581	191	136
Bassenthwaite	6915	158	466	152	124
Bewaldeth	2631	12	45	12	
Blindbothel	4499	57	159	48	50
Blindcrake	6901	107	285	106	85
Borrowdale	16663	155	726	151	
Bothel	3390	93	282	91	68
Bridekirk	4799	141	755	140	
Brigham	1759	273	791	273	178
Broughton	1360	583	1493	583	449
Broughton Moor	1736	318	926	316	237
Buttermere	11231	44	194	41	
Camerton	1402	68	189	68	38
Clifton, Great	997	502	1640	502	
Clifton, Little	1080	170	403	170	
Crosscanonby	2398	380	905	379	328
Dean	8527	272	725	266	207
Dearham	2149	589	1680	589	449
Embleton	3951	111	309	111	87
Gilcrux	2017	112	364	107	67
Greysouthen	1646	201	501	201	151
Lorton	5501	109	267	102	87
Loweswater	9411	69	164	63	
Papcastle	1108	151	327	151	
Plumbland	2568	150	437	146	90
St. Johns	19481	155	483	141	
Seaton	2040	1349	3740	1349	
Setmurthy	3298	46	159	40	
Underskiddaw	8711	121	318	119	115
Winscales	2652	63	207	63	
Wythop	3353	24	76	16	
TOTALS	161312	7286	21000	7199	Only completed surveys shown

# CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISTRICT

## WATER SUPPLY

Houses supplied from public mains	Estimate of population supplied by public mains	Houses connected to public sewer	Houses with private septic tanks	Houses without waterborne sanitation	PARISH
445	1247	364	142	6	Above Derwent
191	581	175	16	—	Allerby, etc.
118	304	54	100	4	Bassenthwaite
9	34	—	12	—	Bewaldeth
27	75	—	55	2	Blindbothel
105	253	83	29	1	Blindcrake
83	381	83	72	—	Borrowdale
89	272	83	9	1	Bothel
140	748	104	36	1	Bridekirk
273	789	214	59	—	Brigham
583	1493	573	10	—	Broughton
318	926	296	20	2	Broughton Moor
9	36	—	43	1	Buttermere
68	189	53	14	1	Camerton
502	1626	494	6	2	Clifton, Great
170	403	159	—	1	Clifton, Little
380	888	362	16	2	Crosscanonby
269	710	221	49	2	Dean
589	1670	549	38	2	Dearham
107	256	58	50	3	Embleton
112	362	86	26	—	Gilcrux
201	501	117	84	—	Greysouthen
83	196	80	25	4	Lorton
10	25	10	48	11	Loweswater
151	323	142	9	—	Papcastle
147	429	132	17	1	Plumbland
3	12	49	99	7	St. Johns
1348	3733	1328	19	2	Seaton
32	109	13	32	1	Setmurthy
87	225	80	40	1	Underskiddaw
58	194	29	31	3	Winscales
9	31	2	19	3	Wythop
<hr/>					
6716	19021	5993	1225	64	TOTALS
<hr/>					

## PUBLIC SEWERAGE SCHEMES

Parish	Houses in Parish	Village Sewerage Schemes	Type of outfall	No. of houses sewered
Above Derwent	512	Braithwaite	T	184
		Portinscale	T	146
		Thornthwaite	T	34
Allerby and Oughterside	191	Allerby	T	25
		Oughterside	T	142
		Westmoorend	T	8
Bassenthwaite	158	Bassenthwaite	T	54
Bewaldeth	12	—	—	—
Blindbothel	57	—	—	—
Blindcrake	107	Blindcrake	T	55
		Redmain	T	13
		Sunderland	T	15
Borrowdale	155	Grange	T	33
		Rosthwaite	T	37
		Stonethwaite	T	13
Bothel	93	Bothel	T	70
		Threapland	T	13
Bridekirk	141	Bridekirk	T	20
		Dovenby	T	36
		Tallantire	T	48
Brigham	273	Brigham	T	179
		Broughton Cross	T	35
Broughton	583	Broughton	T	530
		R.N.A.D.	T	43
Broughton Moor	318	Broughton Moor	T	259
		Sunnyslack	T	21
		R.N.A.D.	T	16
Buttermere	44	—	—	—
Camerton	68	Camerton	T	53
Clifton, Great	502	Crossbarrow	T	8
		Great Clifton	T	486
Clifton, Little	170	Little Clifton	T	159



## PUBLIC SEWERAGE SCHEMES (continued)

Parish	Houses in Parish	Village Sewerage Schemes	Type of outfall	No. of houses sewered
Crosscanonby	380	Birkby	T	14
		Bullgill	T	8
		Crosby Villa	T	56
		Crosscanonby and Crosby	T	284
Dean	272	Branthwaite	T	46
		Dean	T	31
		Deanscales	T	28
		Eaglesfield	T	69
		Pardshaw	T	19
		Ullock	T	26
Dearham	589	Dearham	T	549
Embleton	111	Embleton	T	58
Gilcrux	112	Gilcrux	T	77
		Greengill	T	9
Greysouthen	201	Greysouthen	T	117
Lorton	109	Lorton	T	80
Loweswater	69	Mockerkin	T	10
Papcastle	151	Belle Vue	T	25
		Papcastle	T	117
Plumbland	150	Ellen Villa	T	9
		Plumbland	T	112
		Wardhall	T	11
St. John's	155	Threlkeld Quarry	T	49
Seaton	1349	Seaton	SO	1328
Setmurthy	46	Dubwath	T	13
Underskiddaw	121	Millbeck )		
		Applethwaite )	T	80
		Thrushwood )		
Winscales	63	Furnace Row )		
		Winscales Ave. )	T	29
Wythop	24	Wythop Mill	T	2
		(part of Embleton scheme)		

NOTE: "T"—Outfall to Treatment Works. "SO"—Outfall untreated to sea.

# FOOD

## MEAT

Comparison of the Summary of Slaughtering and Meat Inspection (facing page) with those of previous years shows a steady though not continuous decline in the number of animals slaughtered. While the marked drop between this years totals and last is probably accounted for by the virtual closure of one private slaughterhouse in May, it is much more difficult to imagine what might account for a throughput in the peak year of 1961 of 1,187 beasts, 2,808 sheep and 935 pigs in relation to one of 398 beasts, 1,108 sheep and 315 pigs in 1970. One is inclined to think that, far from becoming a district of vegetarians, the consumption of poultry must at least be a factor in the decline, to which must be added the sale of pre-packed meat in new supermarkets.

## ICE CREAM

This commodity, now being sold even from petrol stations — in wrapped form, of course — appears to be one of the most reliable foods in every sense of the term, and has caused no anxiety in the Health Department for years.

## OTHER FOODS

Other than the meat shown on the page opposite, condemnations were limited to one tin of corned beef and some 50lbs. of tinned tomatoes.

## BAKEHOUSES

The two general purpose bakehouses are mentioned annually in this report simply to record their continued existence. They give no trouble.

The bakehouse concerned entirely with meat pies did in fact close its doors in May and there has been no subsequent activity.



# SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR 1970

	Bullocks and Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed .....	398	—	—	1108	315
Number inspected .....	398	—	—	1108	315
A. All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis:					
(1) Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	2	—
(2) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	18	—	—	3	10
(3) % affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	4.5%	—	—	0.5%	3.2%
B. Tuberculosis only:					
(1) Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	2
(3) % affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.6%
C. Cysticercosis:					
(1) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—
(2) Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

The causes of condemnation were as follows:

## BULLOCKS & HEIFERS

4 livers — cirrhosis  
 10 livers — abscesses  
 1 head — abscesses  
 1 head — degenerated  
     cysticercis bovis  
 1 heart — degenerated  
     cysticercis bovis  
 1 thin skirt & kidney —  
     abscesses  
 1 thick skirt — bruising  
 1 hind leg — fracture  
     and bruising

## SHEEP

2 carcases — casualty  
 1 lungs — pneumonia  
 1 liver — bacillary necrosis  
 1 liver — echinococcus cysts

## PIGS

2 heads — abscesses  
 2 heads — tuberculosis  
 1 bruised leg  
 1 forequarter — abscesses  
 1 leg — abscesses  
 3 livers — abscesses  
 2 portions of flank —  
     abscesses

## **MILK**

The Department continued to maintain an interest in the presence or otherwise of *Brucella Abortus* in milk supplied by retail. This included sampling of supplies to holiday caravan sites where, one might suppose, many of the occupants, reputedly unfamiliar with milk other than sterilized or pasteurised, could easily have been susceptible to the raw product, *Brucella*-rich or not.

In fact the signs are that the eradication scheme being operated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food is already having effect. 51 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Carlisle, and there were two which were affected by *Brucella*.

## **SHOPS & CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS**

### **Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960**

Entrenchment rather than achievement was the feature in the field of Food Hygiene. It is now apparent that the extensive improvements made in the individual shops of a multiple grocers are not the end of the story, as the shops are to be absorbed into a larger organisation.

Pressures on the owners of certain low standard licensed premises have continued in a somewhat tedious attempt to improve standards of premises and equipment. Where these have been carried out they are appreciated by the landlords and will result in an equivalent uplift in hygienic practices.

### **Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963**

No further registrations of premises coming within the above legislation have been made during the year nor have any reports been received on accidents having taken place among employees in premises already registered.

# OTHER ACTIVITIES

## BURIAL OF THE DEAD

The Council was not involved with any application for funeral expenses during the year.

## CONTROL OF PESTS

While complaints about rat infestations have been predominant, many of the reports have been concerned with the odd rat seen about the complainants' houses. Many of these reports have been shown to be "first and last" visits by rats, and subsequent baiting has proved ineffective.

Nevertheless, these individual sightings and reports continue to be treated with importance. Two rats left undisturbed can soon become a major task when the time comes for their progeny to be eliminated.

## GYPSIES

The district and inhabitants have been fortunate in that no gypsies or "travellers" are known to have visited the area.

## CAMPING

While camping or the condition of camping sites has not caused any complaint to be made to the Health Department, it is apparent from reading reports in the press and in technical journals that the standards attained on the continent — at least as far as sites are concerned — are well above those in this district. Whether much higher standards could be obtained voluntarily and without a better legal framework for enforcement is a moot point. Rumours of impending legislation to bring a closer relationship to existing standards for caravanning have been heard for years. Perhaps membership of the European Community could be the spur?

## CARAVANNING

The belief that “where there is a demand it must be satisfied” seems to be almost a hallowed principle. Extended to the sale and siting of caravans it becomes somewhat frightening. With leisure time and caravans becoming increasingly available, it is not surprising that owners of land in the “get away from it” places wish to satisfy the demand. More offensively, it can be termed “cashing in on the boom”. Meanwhile those bodies upon whom lies the duty of control are put under considerable pressure to give way to a small site here and another there until, almost imperceptably, the rural scene has assumed, in summer, urbanisation in the worst sense of the word.

We may yet see the day when the city park will prove to be more of a haven than the National Park.

## RENT ACT, 1957, HOUSING ACT, 1969

No applications for Certificate of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, have been received.

12 applications for Qualification Certificates under the Housing Act, 1969, were applied for, and dealt with.

## FACTORIES

A total of 59 factories are entered in the Factories Register. All are equipped with power-driven machinery.

The following are the trade processes carried out: Joinery & Sawmilling 19, Motor Vehicle Repair 9, Blacksmithing 1, Baking 2, Heavy Engineering 1, Laundry 1, Welding 1, Slaughtering 3, Meat Products 6, Water Treatment 1, Building Sites 6, Shoe Factory 1, Textiles 3, Fibres 1, Plastics 1, Confections 1, Dart Manufacturers 1, Electronics 1.

The following table shows the position under the Factories Act, 1961, in this district at the end of 1970:—

	No. on Inspec- register	tions	Written notices	Defects found	Defects remedied
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the local authority	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	53	19	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is en- forced by the local authority	6	6	—	—	—
TOTALS	59	25	—	—	—

(Note: Section 1 refers to cleanliness, 2 to overcrowding, 3 to temperature, 4 to ventilation, 6 to drainage of floors, 7 to sanitary conveniences).

## OUTWORK

### (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Glove- making	1	—	—	—	—	—







